MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH JUL 25 And 8: 20
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2014
Town of Richton

Town of Richton	
Public Water Supply Name	
560004	
List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR	

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)  On water bills (attach copy of bill)  Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)  Other
Date(s) customers were informed: 06/04/2015 / / , //
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used
Date Mailed/Distributed://
CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy)
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper: The Richton Dispatch
Date Published: 06 / 04 / 2015
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)  Date Posted: 6 / 4 / 2015  City Hall and Ricton Public Library  CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (DIRECT URL REQUIRED):
CERTIFICATION  I hereby certify that the 2014 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)  Date
Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:  Bureau of Public Water Supply  May be faxed to: (601)576-7800

Del Bur P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215

May be emailed to: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov



### 2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Richton PWS#: 0560004

July 2015

Corrected CCR

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual News and Quality Drinking Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the about the quality water and service we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water is from three wells drawing from the Miocene Series Aquifer and the Catahoula Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential source of contamination. The general susceptibility ranking assigned to each well of this system is provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. Wells # 2 and #4 for the Town of Richton has a higher susceptibility of contamination ranking while Well #3 received a moderate susceptibility of contamination ranking.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact James H. Pitts at 601-788-6015. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month, 6:30 PM, 206 Dogwood Avenue East (Richton Municipal Complex).

We routinely monitor your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2014. In cases monitoring wasn't required in 2014, the table refects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic tank, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; posticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled water may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions.

- (AL) Action Level The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- (TT) Treatment Technique A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water,
- (MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level The Maximum Allowed is the highest contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
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- (MRDLG) Maxium residual disinfectant level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- (MRDL) Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- (PPM) Parts Per Million or (MG/L) Milligrams Per Liter one part per millions corresponds to one minute in two years or a penny in ten
- (PPB) Parts Per Billion or (PG/L) Micrograms Per Liter one part per billions corresponds to one minute in two thousand years or a single penny in ten million dollars.
- (Positive Samples/Month) Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive.
- (PCI/L) Picocuries per liter Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water,

#### TEST RESULTS

					ESI I	KESUI	413			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collec	Level Detecte	Range of Detects or # of S Exceedi MCL/A	Samples ng	Unit Meas ment	MCL	G MCL	Likely So	niree of Contamination
Microbiologic	zal Contamin	ants				· · · · · ·				
Total Coliform Bacteria	Yes	Nover	nber Positiv	/e 2			0	bacteria	e of coliform in 5% of samples	Naturally present in the environment
Volatile Orga	nic Contamb	ante			.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,					7/77
TTHM	No	2013*	4,0	0		ppb	0	80	Pampaduat	of driving
r <del>runa</del>					,	PP			Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
HAA5	No	2013*	11.48	0	···	ppb	0	60	Byproduct disinfection	of drinking water
Inorganic Con	taminants					<del></del>				
Barium	No	2013*	0.0614	0		ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Cyanide	No	2013*	<0,015	0		m¢¢	0.2	0,2	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories	
Fluoride	No	2013*	<0.1	0		ррт	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teel Discharge from fertilizer and alumin factories	
Nitrate (As N)	No	2014	0.18	0		ppin	10	to	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; crosion on natural deposits	
Nitrate-Nitrite (As N)	No	2014	0.18	0	0				a fertilizer use; leaching tanks, sewage; erosion of osits	
Disinfection By	-Products								-	
Chlorine	No	2014	1.70	1.20 - 2,90	0	ppm	0	MRDL=4	Water additi	ve used to control
Radionetive Cor	ntaminants						F.,			
Gross Alpha	No	2012*	1.8	0.39 - 1.8		pÇi/L	0	15	Erosion of n	atural deposits
Radium 226	No	2012*	0,7	0.421 - 0.7	0.421 - 0.7		0	5	Erosion of natural deposits	
norganic Conta	minants (Le	ad and Co	րիշ <b>ւ</b> )							
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	# of Samples > AL	Sample Date			Typical Source			
Copper	0.1	1.3	10	2014	No		Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching; Corrosion of household plumbing; from wood preservatives			
ead	0.002	.015	10	2014	No		Corresion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits			
ost Recent Samo	ila .				-					

# \*Most Recent Sample

Microbiological Contaminants:
Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

As you can see by the table our system had no contaminant violation. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water is safe at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Town of Richton is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at <a href="http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead">http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</a>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substance that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants. People with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care provides. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline 800-426-4791.

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	WTR 32.50 SWR 16.25 NET DUE >>> 48.75 SAVE THIS >> GROSS DUE >> 48.75		247 239 8	03-0254001 CLINGON, RACHEL 305 CAMELLIA DRIVE 06/28 07/28 08/15/2015
	WTR 32.50 SWR 16.25 NET DUE >>> 48.75 SAVE THIS >> GROSS DUE >> 48.75		247 239	03-0254001 06/28 07
RICHTON, MS 39476	<i>пети</i> 03-0254001 RACHEL CLINGO P O BOX 724	48.75 00 48.75  Corrected CCR available upon	PAY NET AMOUNT COUNTS ON DR BEFORE ON DR BEFORE ON THE THE THE DUE DATE OF DR	TOWN OF RICHTON  PRESONTED  FOR BOX 493 - RICHTON, MS 39476  PO BOX 493 - RICHTON, MS 39476  PHONE) 788-6015  PERMIT NO. 12  RICHTON, MS

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2015 JUN 25 AM 8: 20

## 2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Richton PWS#: 0560004 June 2015

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#### **TEST RESULTS**

56/04

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Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collec	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL		Unit Meas ment	ure-	LG MC	CL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Microbiolo	gical Cont	taminan	ts			<del></del>					
Total Coliform Bacteria	Yes	Novem	ber Positive	2			0	bac	sence o teria in nthly sa		Naturally present in the environment
Volatile Organ	nic Contamin	ants									
ТТНМ	No	2010*	4.04	No Rang	e	ppb	0	80		By products of drinking water disinfection	
HAA5	No	2010*	0.00	No Range	No Range		0			By products of drinking water disinfection	
Inorganic Con	taminants				***************************************						
Barium	No	2013*	0.0614	0		ppm 2		2		Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Cyanide	No	2013*	<0.015	0	ppm		0.2	0,2		Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories	
Fluoride	No	2013*	<0.1	0		ppm 4 4			Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories		
Nitrate (As N)	No	2014	0.18	0		ppm	ppm 10 10			Runoff from from septic natural depo	n fertilizer use; leaching tanks, sewage; erosion of osits
Nitrate-Nitrite (As N)	No	2014	0.18	0		ppm	10	10		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfection By-	Products	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·									
Chlorine	No	2014	1.70	1.20 - 2.90	)	ppm	0	MRDI	L=4	Water additi	ive used to control
Radioactive Cor	ntaminants	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				·					
Gross Alpha	No	2012*	1.8	0.39 - 1.8		pCi/L	0	15		Erosion of n	atural deposits
Radium 226	No	2012*	0.7	0.421 - 0.7		pCi/L	0	5		Erosion of natural deposits	
Inorganic Conta	minants (Lea	ad and Co	pper)								
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	# of Samples > AL	Sample Date	Viola	tions	Typical Source				
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# THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI • PERRY COUNTY

PERSONALLY appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for Perry County, Mississippi, Larry A. Wilson, an authorized representative of The Richton Dispatch, a weekly newspaper as defined and prescribed in Sections 13-3-31 and 13-3-32 of the Mississippi Code of 1972, as amended, who being duly sworn, stated that the notice, a true copy of which hereto attached, appeared in the issues of said newspaper as follows:

Vol.1_1	0 No. <u>8</u>	_ Date	June 4	, 20 <u>1 5</u>
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			***************************************	
	No			, 20
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Signe	d: La	uy e	7 woon	

Authorized Representative of The Richton Dispatch

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